

Description of a new species of *Favartia*  
(Gastropoda: Muricidae: Muricopsinae)  
from Brazil

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**ABSTRACT.** *Favartia coltrorum* n.sp. is described from Brazil. Its range extends from Rio Grande do Norte to Espirito Santo. It is compared with four similar species from which it differs in a few but constant features in shell morphology.

**RÉSUMÉ.** *Favartia coltrorum* n.sp. est décrit du Brésil. Sa distribution géographique s'étend depuis Rio Grande do Norte jusqu'à Espirito Santo. La nouvelle espèce est comparée à quatre espèces analogues mais séparées par des différences constantes de la coquille.

INTRODUCTION

*Favartia coltrorum* n.sp. is included in a group of broadly biconical, muricopsine species from western Atlantic. They all have an average length between 15 and 25 mm, more or less rounded, spineless or fronded varices, a moderately high spire, a short siphonal canal, and a rounded aperture. The following Recent species are included in that group : *F. cellulosa* (Conrad, 1846), *F. nucea* (Mörch,

1850), *F. lindae* Petuch, 1987, *F. pacei* Petuch, 1988, and *F. barbarae* Vokes, 1994 (see also Vokes, 1994).

Abbreviations

IRSNB: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.  
MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.  
MORG: Museu Oceanográfico “Prof. Eliézer de C. Rios”, Rio Grande, Brazil.

Terminology [based on Merle (1999, 2001)].

P	Primary cord
s	secondary cord
IP	Infrasutural primary cord (primary cord on shoulder)
adis	adapical infrasutural secondary cord (shoulder)
P1	Shoulder cord
P2-P6	Primary cords of the teleoconch whorl
s1-s6	secondary cords of the teleoconch whorl

s1 : secondary cord between P1 and P2; s2 : secondary cord between P2 and P3, etc.

APERTURE

ID	Infrasutural denticle
D1 to D5	Abapical denticles

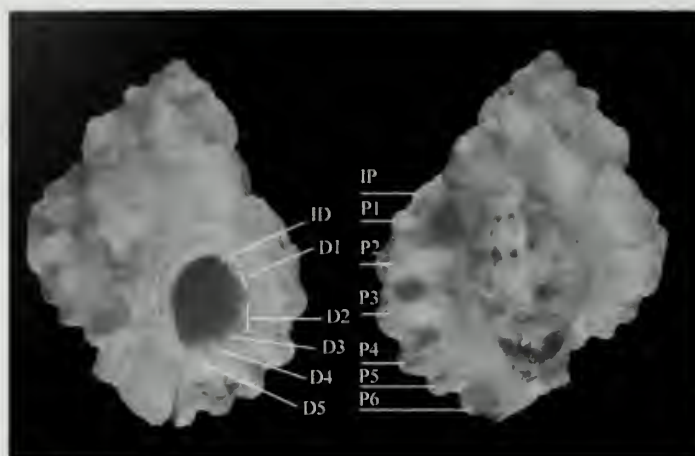


Fig. 1. Terminology

## SYSTEMATICS

Family **MURICIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily **MURICOPSINAE** Radwin & D'Attilio, 1971

Genus *Favartia* Jousseaume, 1880

Type species, by original designation : *Murex breviculus* Sowerby, 1834, Recent, Indo-West Pacific.

### *Favartia coltrorum* n.sp.

Figs 1-5

**Type material.** Brazil, Bahia, Sulfur Bank, off Alcobaça, 125 km NE of Abrolhos, 15° 50' S, 37° 57' W, taken in coral sand bottom, 20-25 m, holotype MORG 50005 and 1 paratype MNHN; Espírito Santo, Anchieta, 20°48' S, 40°39' W, 1 paratype coll. R. Houart; Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, 5°47' S, 35°13' W, 1 paratype IRSNB IG 30389/528; Rio Grande do Norte, Pitangui, 5°38' S, 35°14' W, 1 paratype coll. R. Houart.

**Distribution.** Brazil: Pitangui, Rio Grande do Norte to Anchieta, Espírito Santo, 20-25 m depth. Two specimens (coll. R. Houart) have been collected in Guadeloupe.

**Description.** Shell medium sized for the genus, up to 20.5 mm in length at maturity (paratype coll. R.

Houart), broadly biconical, heavy, nodose. Spire moderately high with 2+ protoconch whorls (first whorl slightly damaged). Protoconch high, small, whorls rounded; terminal varix unknown (eroded).

Axial sculpture of teleoconch whorls consisting of high, strong, broad, rounded varices: 7 on first teleoconch whorl, 6 on second and third, 5 on fourth, 4 on fifth and last whorl. Abapertural side of varices squamose. Spiral sculpture of high, strong, broad, smooth, rounded, primary cords. First to fourth or fifth whorl with visible P1 and P2, connected and covered by a chalky layer (intritalcalx) in fresh specimens. Last whorl with flat, almost indistinct adis and IP, small P1, broad and high P2, P3 and P4, weakly narrower P5, and weak P6. Occasional presence of s2; no other secondary spiral cord. Fresh specimens covered with a thick, axially striate, whitish intritalcalx.

Aperture small, roundly - ovate; columellar lip narrow, smooth; rim partially erect, adherent at adapical extremity; anal notch broad, weak; outer lip erect, crenulate, with 8 strong, narrow, elongate denticles within: ID, D1 split, D2 split, D3, D4, D5. Siphonal canal short, broad, weakly dorsally recurved, open.

When the intritalcalx is removed, the shell is greyish-white with light or dark brown coloured axial varices. Aperture glossy white.

Operculum dark brown, inverted tear-shaped with terminal nucleus in lower right.

## Figures 2-14

2-5. *Favartia coltrorum* n.sp.

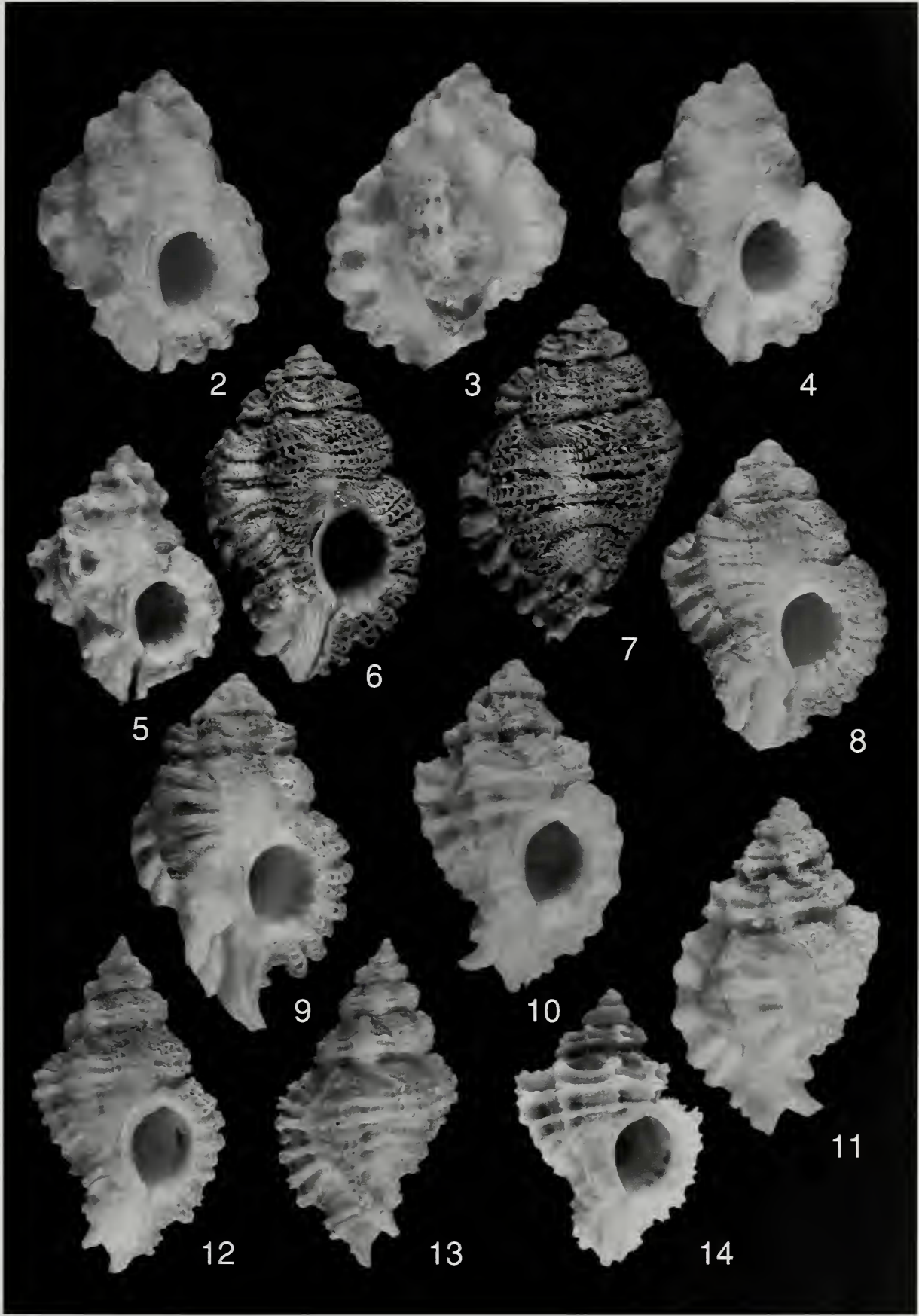
2-3. Brazil, Sulfur Bank, off southern Bahia State, coral sand bottom, 20-25 m, 15.6 mm, holotype MORG 50005; 4. Brazil, Pitangui, Rio Grande do Norte, 5°58' S, 35°14' W, 15.1 mm, paratype coll. R. Houart; 5. Brazil, Sulfur Bank, off southern Bahia State, coral sand bottom, 20-25 m, 13.2 mm, paratype MNHN.

6-9. *Favartia nucea* (Mörch, 1850)

6-7. Cuba, Bahia de Cienfuegos, 5 m, coll. R. Houart; 8. Guadeloupe, Port Louis, 8 m, 18.1 mm, coll. R. Houart; 9. Salvador, Brazil, Itaparica, muddy sand, 3-4 m, 23.3 mm, coll. R. Houart.

10-11. *Favartia cellulosa* (Conrad, 1846), Florida Keys, Islamorada, on grass covered rocks, 1-1.5 m

Florida, 23.6 mm, coll. R. Houart; 12-13. *Favartia lindae* Petuch, 1987, Florida, Dredged 55 miles East of Daytona Beach, 57 m, 21.6 mm, coll. R. Houart; 14. *Favartia pacei* Petuch, 1988, Florida Keys, off south of Key Largo, on yellow mussels, 1-1.5 m, 16.2 mm, coll. R. Houart.



**Remarks.** *Favartia coltrorum* n.sp. differs from *F. cellulosa*, *F. nicea*, *F. lindae* and *F. pacei* in having a comparatively smaller aperture, broader, higher, smoother, and fewer varices (4 vs 5 or 6 on the last teleoconch whorl), and near-absence of any secondary cord, except occasionally s2.

**Etymology.** The new species is named for José and Marcus Coltro, Brazil, who supplied the holotype and one paratype, as well as other interesting western Atlantic muricids.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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